

Barbers' Union, is in the city.  
The St. Louis barbers to-mor-  
row at 6 o'clock at Central Turner Hall.











## St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH CO.

JOSEPH FULTZ, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$10.00. Six months, \$5.00. Three months, \$2.50. By the week (delivered by carrier), 15¢. By the month (delivered by carrier), 65¢. Sunday edition, by mail, per year, \$2.00. Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

ADVERTISING: All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed to the Post-Dispatch, 513 Olive st.

POSTAGE: Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 1, 1902, at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-Class Matter.

DOMESTIC: Per Copy, 5 Cents. Foreign: Per Copy, 10 Cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Editorial Rooms, 4054. Business Office, 4054.

London Office, 32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, New York Office, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max H. Fisher, Manager.

THE POST-DISPATCH: Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1932.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

HISTORY is making in Omaha to-day.

COLLECTOR ZIEGENHEIN'S Saloon License Fares is again on the boards.

THE COW CORNERS are too active. They are hurting Judge SHERWOOD's prospects.

THE success of the Democratic party demands the repudiation of railroad dictation.

RECORDED HOBS' "Immediate" stamp can make six tax-payers a minute who never pay any taxes.

MANUFACTURERS of fireworks have reaped a rich harvest out of patriotism this year. Dealers in salves are also in clover.

It is proof of the excellence of St. Louis' Public School system established many years ago that it can survive reform School Boards.

A JUDGE should avoid not only evil, but the appearance of evil. His usefulness is destroyed almost as often by the latter as by the former.

GENUINE tax-payers should make their remonstrances against the illegal granting of saloon licenses at the polls. The collector's office is not a good place in which to file them.

THE Carnegie strikers in Pennsylvania are doing some very quiet but very vigorous thinking this Fourth of July. They are asking themselves if the benefits of the freedom declared in 1776 are to be absorbed by plutocratic spouges.

THE uncertainty which still hangs over Judge GRESHAM's attitude on the matter of the presidential nomination is very wearing on the occupant of the White House. He will not sleep much until the Omaha Convention adjourns, and even then his rest will be broken by nightmares.

THE People's party exhibits more sanity in its strenuous longing for Judge GRESHAM as a presidential candidate than in most of its modest proposals. His acceptance of the nomination would cover the new party with the mantle of eminently respectable statesmanship and probably assure its permanence.

If the coming Judicial Convention could have met in this city to-day and emphatically asserted Democracy's independence of Railroad Bosses by purging its committees of Plutocracy's most dangerous tools, it would have given us the noblest celebration of the Glorious Fourth that was ever witnessed in Missouri.

ANYBODY can ascertain the cause of the attack on Judge SHERWOOD who will take the trouble to examine the pass books of the railroad attorneys. Some interesting information on this subject is also to be found in ex-Gov. CRITTENDEN's open letter to General Solicitor COCHRAN published in yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THIS is an old-fashioned Fourth of July. The virus of freedom seems to be working once more in the veins of the people and stirring them with a few practical reflections. The spirit of '76, which for some years has threatened to go into permanent retirement, seems to have thought better of it and is again abroad in the land. We are a conservative nation, but patriotism never goes entirely to sleep.

ONE of Gen. FOSTER's friends incautiously stated a few days ago that the new Secretary of State was the President's mainstay during the Chilian difficulty. According to recent revelations this is a signal and sorrowful fact. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Mr. HARRISON and his Attorney-General were the mainstay of BALMACEIDA's agent during that unhappy crisis.

MR. HARRITT has no superiors as a political organizer and his success in Pennsylvania is a guarantee of good work in the national campaign. Mr. WHITNEY's tactful management of the Cleveland

cause in Chicago marked him as the man to direct the party's campaign work. But as he declines, there can not be two opinions concerning the man to be chosen in his stead. HARRITT will be equally efficient and let us hope equally successful.

## SUPREME COURT R. R. RECORDS.

The POST-DISPATCH has carefully and laboriously examined the Missouri Reports, covering Judge SHERWOOD's nineteen years on the bench of our Supreme Court, to ascertain what he had done to make him the favorite candidate of the political combine of railroad attorneys or to make them so offensively active and perniciously powerful in packing delegations to secure his nomination.

We wanted to find out what return, if any, he had made to the railroads for the very efficient and costly support they have always given him as a candidate for judicial honors, and what little light the record throws on the question is herein fairly set forth.

The Reports examined, from Vol. 51 to Vol. 105, both included, cover the period from January, 1873, to the April term, 1931, and contain reports of 717 railroad cases, of which 613 were appealed by the railroads and only 104 by the other side.

The first thing we discovered was that Judge SHERWOOD had participated in the decision of only 683 of these cases, and had written the opinions in but fifty-two of them, when his fair proportion would have been 143, or nearly three times as many as he wrote.

From this it follows that only his colleagues on the bench can know the full extent of the services he may have rendered, if any, in molding the decisions of the court to suit the railroads.

Of the 683 cases in the decision of which Judge SHERWOOD participated, 385 were decided in favor of the railroads and 298 in favor of the people.

Judge SHERWOOD wrote opinions in 32 of these cases, 32 of which he decided in favor of the roads and 20 in favor of the people.

Of the cases in which he participated, but did not write the opinions, he concurred in 323 in favor of the roads, and in 271 in favor of the people.

Judge SHERWOOD dissented in 19 cases decided for the people and in only 2 cases decided for the roads.

In but 17 of the cases decided for the people did any of the five judges except SHERWOOD dissent, and there were dissents on the part of the other four in 26 cases decided for the roads.

The following table is a correct record of the dissents in railroad cases of Judge SHERWOOD and of those who have been at various times his colleagues on the Supreme Bench:

Dissents in Favor of the Roads	Dissents in Favor of the People
Wagner.....1	1
Adams.....1	1
Henry.....8	1
Hough.....4	1
Capton.....1	1
Norton.....1	1
Ray.....2	1
Brace.....2	1
Sherwood.....19	20

SHERWOOD dissented ten times for the roads where he dissented once for the people; all the other judges, HENRY and HUGH excepted, dissented about three times in favor of the people where they dissented once in favor of the roads.

The record shows six cases in which Judge SHERWOOD could have changed the result, and four of these were decided by his casting vote in favor of the roads and two in favor of the people.

These are the simple, unvarnished facts to which the delegates in Wednesday's convention will attach such importance as they may severally deem proper.

## GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

The general election now on in the Three Kingdoms is of exceptional interest and importance. It will not only settle the management of England's world-wide empire for some years to come, but, what is of much more consequence, it will settle the political status of Ireland for an indefinite period.

If the Liberals are victorious the new Parliament will give Ireland home rule in one shape or another, and thereby open a new chapter in Irish history. If the Tories are victorious, home rule will simply be a continuation of the old, old story.

There ought to have been not the shadow of a doubt of Liberal success, and there would have been none but for that strange fatality which always seems to follow the fortunes of Ireland, and blast them on the very eve of bloom. And, as it always has been, this fatality is of Irish growth—the work, not of enemies, but of those who call themselves friends.

If the election had occurred immediately after the collapse of the Times' case against PARNELL, the Liberals would have swept the country and home rule would have been an accomplished fact to-day. But "Ireland's uncrowned king" must needs throw away her freedom and his own fame upon a worthless woman, and then, before the charity of the grave could cover him, he must aggravate the fatal sin by sowing the seeds of dissension in that party which had followed him so faithfully, and upon whose unity so much depended.

Over his grave these seeds sprang up and ripened into noxious harvests of mutual hatred, as blind as it is bitter; so that now, when Ireland's fate is trembling in the balance, "Parnellites" and "Anti-Parnellites" are clutching at each other's throats, and giving English and Scotch voters a sinister object lesson in Irish capacity for self-government. If, in spite of that lesson, the Liberals win, no thanks are due to the miserable factionists who

have, intentionally or unintentionally, done their best to make such success impossible.

GLADSTONE—the brain and right arm of the Liberal cause—is fighting his last fight against the heaviest odds he has ever faced in a political career of sixty years. And political history—ancient or modern—may be searched in vain for another instance of a man of 83 who was not only the active leader of his party in desperate and decisive battle, but without whom the party would be little better than a rope of sand.

GLADSTONE is the real, the only hero of that battle. If it ends in victory, the glory will belong to him. If in defeat, the shame will belong to those who deliberately provoked it.

The Republicans cannot extract much comfort from the action of Typographical Union No. 6 in declaring confidence in the men who tried to pledge the printers to WHITELAW REID. The facts are that REID fought organized labor for years by fair means and by foul. He never lost an opportunity to injure the organization. The peace which he is said to have made with the union will not deceive anybody. It is a trade pure and simple, and the man himself stands just where he did when he made the Tribune a rat office. Men do not change their convictions in a night, but they sometimes barter them for a nomination to the vice-presidency.

WHATEVER be the fate in store for the People's party no one can doubt that it will play a great part in the campaign this year. Judge GRESHAM's candidacy would give the movement added strength and coherence, but it is evident that a determined and aggressive spirit animates the delegates at Omaha and all whom they represent. Whoever the candidate may be there is every prospect that a heavy vote will be polled for the Third party's ticket where it may help to elect CLEVELAND and to defeat some bad State nominations for both the old parties.

## The Mathematical Chances.

From the New York World.

The following States that cast their electoral vote for Mr. Harrison in 1888 were carried in 1890 by the anti-Republican pluralities set opposite them:

not deceive anybody. It is a trade pure and simple, and the man himself stands just where he did when he made the *Tribune* rat office. Men do not change their convictions in a night, but they sometimes

The remaining States, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, cast 44 electoral votes.

If Mr. Cleveland should carry only the States that gave their electoral votes to him in 1888, with only four from Michigan, he would have 179 votes, and there would be 263 votes remaining. If the States named above should be carried by the Third party candidate Mr. Harrison would receive only 221 votes, or two less than a majority, and the election would be thrown into the House.

If, however, Mr. Cleveland should carry New York and Indiana, as he probably will, he would receive 202 electoral votes, or seven more than the necessary majority.

The mathematical chances are that Mr. Cleveland will either receive a majority of the electoral votes or that he will be elected by the House of Representatives.

## High Tariffs and Low Wages.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Harrison seems to be alarmed lest the Democrats cut down the tariff and reduce the wages of American workmen. It is almost two years since Mr. Harrison and his friends made a large increase in the tariff, and wages have been going down ever since.

Mr. Carnegie, the greatest of the protective tariff lords and Mr. Harrison's bosom friend, is about to cut the wages of his employees in two. We suggest that if Mr. Harrison is so anxious about the workmen he drop a line to Carnegie and the other bosses who are or have been reducing wages, and urge them to do the same.

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From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Great Britain is the American farmer's best foreign market. It ought not to be closed to him merely for the convenience of American monopolies. Where would his home prices go to if the Britishers ceased to buy?

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From the New York World.

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## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—Ed.)

## Mexico's Consul on the Famine.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In order to satisfy the many inquiries directed to me of late as to the extent of the suffering now existing among the poorer classes of the people of Mexico, and as to whether contributions of food supplies have been asked for by the Government, I desire to state that owing to drought and to the consequent failure of the crops, and the mortality among cattle in the States of New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora and other sections of the Mexican Republic, many thousands of agricultural laborers are deprived of their means of support. The price of food is high, and food supplies have increased in proportion to their scarcity, and these poor people have means of relief outside the country. A great deal of actual suffering exists. The Government has been asked to do all in its power to relieve the distress and has just issued a decree exempting from taxation the corn and wheat supplies for three months; it also provides for the creation of committees, under the supervision of the authorities, to resolve and distribute these supplies to all in need. No appeal has been made for assistance by the Mexican Government outside the country itself, as the authorities hope that they will be able to afford such means of relief as may be required. Owing to the many friendly dispositions manifested in the letters I have received from the Government and people of Mexico, I feel assured that while I have received no official authorization for saying so, the people of the United States would be most gratefully received from citizens of the United States and promptly distributed by the governmental authorities. Respectfully,

Mexican Consul, St. Louis, J. P. CARRILLO.

## ARE ALL GUESSING.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention Arriving From All Sections.

JACKSON COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY HAVE LITTLE CHEER FOR SHERWOOD.

All the Candidates Have Energetic Friends Working Might and Main for Their Favorites—General Attorney Priest of the Missouri Pacific Sees the Delegates—The Aspirants.

The advance guard of the Kansas City and Jackson County delegations to the Democratic judicial convention got in this morning and the others will get in to-morrow. Among the delegates in this morning was T. Crittenden, Jr., a son of the ex-Governor, and Frank P. Walsh, a prominent attorney in the city by the law.

The Kansas Cityans got together after breakfast and while discussing the situation were frequently interrupted by friends of the various candidates.

"Out out out," said Mr. Crittenden, "the strongest sentiment in Jackson County is one of the younger school of jurists, and Kansas City and Jackson County believe in giving the younger element a show. Judge Hall is the Court of Appeals bench in Kansas City for four years and he proved himself worthy of that support and to give him."

"How will Judge SHERWOOD fare?" a bystander inquired.

"Well, he will certainly not get the delegation," said Mr. Crittenden, "but he is not the choice of the extreme western end of Missouri by any manner of means. Judge Thomas is well thought of, and I am inclined to believe that he will carry the county casters his thirty-two votes."

## FIVE FOR BURGESS.

W. D. Hamilton, a Daviess County delegate, arrived at the convention this morning and the Prosecuting Attorney of Daviess County when the Frank James trial was held in Galatin, the county seat of that county.

He said, and they will all be cast for Judge Burgess. Judges Hall, Thomas and SHERWOOD will also get their share. As there are three judges to be nominated we will have fifteen votes unless the convention makes one nomination at a time.

John P. Butler of Milan, Sullivan County, said we have five delegates and we are emphatically for Judge Gavan D. Burgess. He has made one of the best Circuit Judges Missouri has ever had, and we intend, as neighbors, to support him to every honorable means to secure his nomination and we confidently expect to succeed.

The two delegates from Ste. Genevieve County, who arrived at the convention this morning, said that they were for Judge SHERWOOD. One of them, Sam Stanton, was one of them. In a suit of gray jeans and a big gray slouch hat, Judge Stanton arrived at the convention this morning and he was easy chair and offered to bet his ferry landing in the quaint town of Ste. Genevieve that Cleveland would be elected President in 1892.

"Who are you fellows for?" I asked a North Missouri delegate.

"We are for Thomas, Madill and somebody else. We have not decided on the third man yet," he said. "We obey instructions and all for that reason. Thomas and Madill. Judge Thomas is our neighbor down there and we would be queer people if we did not support him. Then there is Judge Madill, another neighbor, who ranks as one of the best judges in the State. He is away off from the railroads and has no way of getting here but by boat, but we know he is a good lawyer and a good man."

The only candidate on the ground this morning was Judge Hall. Judge Burgess' name was not mentioned. He had been in the morning in his headquarters receiving callers. In the afternoon he went to the court house and occupied the position of United States District Judge. He saw the delegates, talked with them and said that he was not running for the position of Chief Justice SHERWOOD, the delegates there being much interested in other candidates.

All the candidates have secured parlors and rooms in the Laclede Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the convention. Not only the candidates for judicial honors, but the aspirants for other state offices have secured rooms in the hotel.

Friends of the candidates for the judicial positions were hard at work making calculations this morning, there are so many candidates that it is difficult to find that they found this difficult work. Some of the political mathematicians figured that if Judge SHERWOOD were elected, he would have 179 votes, and there would be 263 votes remaining. If the States named above should be carried by the Third party candidate Mr. Harrison would receive only 221 votes, or two less than a majority, and the election would be thrown into the House.

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come lawyers. At present he is the professor of real property and equity in the St. Louis Law School.

Judge Gavan D. Burgess of Lincoln, Mo., is now in St. Louis. He is a member of years judge of the Eleventh Circuit. He was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1853. He came to St. Louis in 1874 and was elected a member of the bar in 1884. He came to Missouri in 1874 and was elected a member of the bar in 1884. He came to Missouri in 1874 and was elected a member of the bar in 1884.

When he was trying the Noland case in Jefferson City, last year, he surprised ex-Gov. Johnson and the other attorneys by ordering court adjourned until 7 o'clock the following morning. The attorneys were then tired after long morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

As chief judge he has the honor of participating the Supreme Court of his state on an important theory of law. Many years ago he was in the law office of the late Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall.

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## WITH A CAT RIFLE.

PIASA BLUFFS ASSEMBLY.

A Provisional Programme Arranged for the Coming Religious Gathering.

The preliminary arrangements for this year's Piassa Bluffs Assembly, which will convene July 10 and continue to Aug. 17, are going forward rapidly. A provisional programme has been issued which is very complete, but the statement is made that other features are to be added which will appear in subsequent publications. The assembly will be held at the Piassa Bluffs Hotel, which is owned and operated by Mr. J. H. Knefel, who is also the proprietor of the Piassa Bluffs















